# OLD ENGLAND:
OR,
# The *BROADBOTTOM JOURNAL.*

*By* ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1747. [Nº. 193.]


*OLD ENGLAND having lately encreaſed in the Sale, encourages the Gentlemen concerned to give it, for the future, better Paper; and, in order to make Room for other Advertiſements, (which, at a moderate Length, will be inſerted at* 2 s. 6 d. *each) the Medicinal Advertiſements ſhall be, occaſionally, confined to the laſt Page.*

*Aſpiciunt oculis ſuperi mortalia juſtis.* OVID.

ONE of our two contending Admirals is gone to his laſt, long Account, wherein no Subterfuge or Evaſion can avail, for he who made the Heart can read and trace through all its human Diſguiſes; while the other remains an Inſtance of the Inſtability of Fortune, the Precarioufneſs of Fame, and, I doubt, the Victim of crafty Management and indirect Practices. I am unwilling to find Fault with the Proceedings of the C— M—, either as to the fortunate Acquital of the Deceas'd, or the unexpected Cenſure paſt on the living *Ad———l:* But it was a very ſurprizing Turn of Affairs! contrary to the Opinion of all Mankind, who thought the Deceas'd ſo culpable, as to deſerve the ſevereſt Reproaches and higheſt Puniſhment. This is a Leſſon of Inſtruction for us, not to judge over-haſtily of Things of ſuch high Import; or at leaſt not to lag upon Juſtice, which is often perverted by various Opportunities, gain'd by Length of Time. The Affair before us was long before it was put in Motion, and as long in Agitation; which gave the contending Parties Time enough, were they ſo diſpos'd, to ſuborn half the Navy: I wiſh I could ſay that nothing of this Kind was put in Practice.

The Deceaſed was ſo far prejudic'd by the Multitude, that he was inſulted in the Way to his Trial; while his Adverſary had all the Honours due to a brave Commander in Chief, paid to him every where as he paſs'd along: 'Till it became whiſper'd about that there was to be, not only an unexpected Acquittal, but Employment, ſpeedily to enſue. This might perhaps have taken Riſe from the Art and Contrivance of the Accuſed, and perhaps from other Motives not proper to mention. Tho' I can't find it had any Influence upon ſuch as were diſintereſted, yet it is notorious, it wrought Wonders on the ſeafaring People, who expected to be confidered according to their Merits and Behaviour on that Trial. But I will not meddle at preſent with the miſterious Acquittal.

I have met with a Pamphlet, which is in few Hands, entitled, *A———l* M———w's *Remarks*, &c. It is a well-wrote, diſpaſſionate Piece, judiciouſly calculated, and ſeems to carry Conviction along with it in every Thing it advances. If the Obſervations in it are as true as I apprehend they are, I may venture to pronounce a more profligate Sett of W—n—ſſes was never produc'd to a C—t before; not only ſo very contradictory to one another, but each ſo inconſiſtent with himſelf, that, in my Opinion, no C—t could form a proper Judgment upon their Teſtimony. As it does not appear to me, that any one ſingle W———ſs among them has given a fair, uniform, conſiſtent Teſtimony, I am not a little ſurpriz'd that the C—t ſhould ſuffer ſuch glaring Prevarications to paſs unpuniſh'd as well as uncenſured: Sure I am, that ſuch W—n—ſſes could not have eſcap'd due Notice in our Courts in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, which tho', in the Language of our martial J—ges, are much inferior to their ſublime C—t, yet they had done well if they had condeſcended to follow their Rules and Maxims; and, inſtead of ſifting through Inconſiſtencies for Truth, acquit the Accus'd for Want of Certainty, as I apprehend it is uſual in all Caſes where the W—n—ſſes vary, more eſpecially where every W—n—ſs contradicts himſelf.

But I am extremely ſhock'd to find ſo dangerous a Practice introduc'd into, and countenanc'd by a C—t of Judicature, as reflects the higheſt Diſhonour upon it, and renders the Liberty and Life of a Subject, not only very precarious, but impoſſible to eſcape falling under a Proſecution, conducted with Art and Malice: I mean ſuffering the W—t—n—ſſes to retract what they had ſolemnly ſworn to in the ſame Caſe before, and were reduc'd into Writing. It appears they were not only indulg'd in this, but that they were call'd upon, and, in my Opinion, encourag'd to it. Is it not moſt terribly ſhocking, that a Witneſs, on hearing his former Depoſitions read, ſhould be permitted, with Impunity, to object againſt the Truth of it? And is it not very ſtrange, that the proper Officer, authoriz'd to examine Witneſſes, and ſworn to the due Execution of his Office, ſhould take upon him to expunge, alter, and amend thoſe Depoſitions in open C—t, and in the Preſence of the whole B—ch? Surely 'tis an unprecedented Example! 'Tis againſt Law, againſt Form, againſt Truth, and calls aloud for the Notice of the Legiſlature! as it is the moſt tempting Inlet, that can poſſibly offer to the Wiles of Subornation, and the high Road to P—j—y. A Gentleman of the Law, on whoſe Veracity I can depend, who is now writing the Hiſtory of *Weſtminſter-Hall* during his own Time, furniſh'd me with a Caſe, ſomething parrallel to this, that happen'd in one of our ſupreme Courts of Juſtice, not many Years ſince: A Fellow, having made an Affidavit to the Truth of certain Accounts which he had ſettled and atteſted, a noted Suborner, well known in the *Temple*, drew him in afterwards to make another Affidavit to contradict his firſt: They were both read in C——t, and the Conſequence was, that the learned Diſpenſer of Juſtice on the Bench, directed this *double Affidavit-Man* to be proſecuted for Perjury, and recommended it in open C——t to the *Att———y G———r—l* to ſee it done. What was the Iſſue of the Affair is not material to my Purpoſe: 'Tis ſufficient that I ſhow that ſelf-contradictory Evidence has been diſcountenanc'd, and directed to be puniſh'd. Had the C— M—— thought fit to have dealt thus, by the firſt contradicting W—n—ſs that appear'd before them, a long Scene of Iniquity had been prevented, Truth had appear'd, and conſequently the *A———l* acquitted by the C—t, as well as by the general Voice of the whole Nation.

The *A———l* has treated this Affair ſo well himſelf, that it would be doing him and the Public Injuſtice to make Uſe of any other Words than his own, which are ſo very clear and pertinent, that I cannot reſiſt the Impulſe I am under of quoting them.

"Having now gone through the Examination of the Witneſſes in my Defence, I ſhall deſire the Permiſſion of the Court, firſt, to lay before them ſome Objections to, and Obſervations upon, the Evidence that has been offered, on Behalf of the Crown, in Support of this Proſecution againſt me; and muſt take the Liberty to ſubmit to the Court, whether they ought not, in ſumming up of the Evidence, wholly to lay aſide all and every the written Depoſitions of the Witneſſes for the Crown, which have been produced and read to the Court; and not allow them to be admitted or received as legal Evidence, for the following Reaſons, *viz.*

1. For that, by the conſtant Uſage and Practice of Naval Courts-Martial, the Judge-Advocate, or his Deputy lawfully appointed, have the ſole Authority to take, from the Witneſſes for the Crown, an Account of the ſeveral Facts which they know relating to the Charge againſt the Perſon to be tried; and thereupon to prepare their Depoſitions previous to their Examination in Court; and no other Perſon can legally interrogate the Witneſſes, or prepare their Depoſitions, or any wiſe interfere therein; the Judge-Advocates having always been conſidered, from the Duty of his Office, as an impartial Examiner between the Crown and the Accuſed.

2. That it manifeſtly appears to this Court, by the Declaration of ſeveral of the Witneſſes themſelves, that they were not previouſly examined; nor were their Depoſitions, which have been produced and read as Evidence againſt me on this Trial, drawn or prepared by the Judge-Advocate, or his Deputy; but by Mr. *Leſtock*, and his private Agents, (Perſons not authorized for that Purpoſe by any Office or Employment, and conſequently not bound, by any particular Duty, to obſerve or adhere to that Impartiality, in the Examination of the Witneſſes, which is ſtrictly incumbent on, and therefore reaſonably to be expected from, the Officer whoſe peculiar Province it is to take ſuch Examinations): And it further appears, That theſe Depoſitions were not formed from the plain uninſtructed Relation of the Facts given by the Witneſſes themſelves to the Examiner (the only Method I ever before knew practiſed for taking the Examinations of Witneſſes previous to a Court-Martial); but were framed from the Anſwers of the Witneſſes to a great Number of written Interrogatories, artfully prepared to lead only to ſuch Facts, as were thought to tend to ſupport and anſwer the Purpoſe of the particular Perſon, by whom theſe unauthorized Examiners were employed; who, doubtleſs, thought themſelves at Liberty, not only to adapt their Queſtions to the Intentions of their Principal, but alſo, when they had obtained all the Information they could thus extract from the Witneſſes, to retain only ſo much of it, in the Depoſitions, as appeared to them moſt likely to attain that End which they were appointed to ſerve.

Another Thing, not unworthy of the Obſervation of the Court, is, That it appears theſe Witneſſes were not examined ſeperately, but many of them together at the ſame time, and allowed to hear and obſerve what each other ſaid (a Practice unknown to any Court of Judicature, in Caſes where the Examinations of the Witneſſes are reduced into Writing!) by which means they were led on and encouraged to unite in one concurrent Teſtimony, and to form one general Battery of Evidence, in Support of the Proſecution, almoſt in the very Words of the Charge, placing their Security from being detected, in the great Number of them thus agreeing, not only in Subſtance, but in the particular Matters inſerted in their Depoſitions, however improbable it might appear, that ſo many diſtinct Tranſactions, as are ſet forth in the Depoſitions, ſhould fall ſo exactly alike; under the Knowledge and Obſervation of ſo many Perſons of different Capacities, and of different Rank, and placed in different Situations in the Fleet. Here indeed the Gentlemen, directed to manage this Collection of Witneſſes, went a little too far, and have made the greateſt Part of their Depoſitions ſo literally uniform and correſpondent with each other, that this alone ſufficiently points out and diſcovers the manner in which thoſe Examinations were taken, and leaves it impoſſible for any indifferent Perſon to believe, that ſo great a Number of Perſons, if they had been examined ſeparately, and in a candid and impartial manner, could have delivered their ſeveral Teſtimonies in Language and Expreſſions ſo nicely ſimilar and uniform, although it were to be granted, that their Knowledge of the Facts to which they depoſed, and their Experience in Diſcipline, were moſt preciſely equal.

3. For that ſeveral of the Depoſitions thus taken have, at the Requeſt of the Witneſſes themſelves, even during my Trial, and while they have been under Examination of the Court, been permitted to be altered, with regard to material and plain Facts, although thoſe Depoſitions had not only been ſworn to many Months before, but the Witneſſes had alſo, at their firſt coming into this Court to be examined, again, upon Oath, declared them to be their Depoſitions, and had heard the ſame read over to them without making any Objection thereto, until after they had; in the Courſe of their Examination by the Court, contradicted their Depoſitions; and the Contradiction had been pointed out to them.

And moreover a great Number of the Witneſſes for the Crown have, on their coming into Court, been ſeverally directed, by the Preſident, to attend carefully to their Depoſitions while they were reading, that, if there were any Miſtakes, they might be rectified, before the Court proceeded to examine the Witneſs; and, in Conſequence of this Admonition, ſeveral Alterations have been made

in such Depositions, although they had been sworn to long before.

However fully I may be perswaded, that this great Indulgence of the Court to the Witnesses against me, in suffering their Depositions to be so altered and corrected, proceeds only from their Lenity and Compassion to the Evidences (who had been, as I have before observed, artfully led on to concur with each other in relating Facts not so fully within the Compass of their own Knowledge and Observation, as to enable them to abide by their Depositions, when they come to be cross examined in the Court); yet it is a Point which so materially affects me, that Self preservation calls on me thus to take notice of it, as an additional Reason against the Legality and Force of these irregular and unwarranted Depositions.——For, from such a formidable Body of Evidence, thus ingeniously contrived, and wickedly cemented, the Accused can have little or no Hopes of Escape; except that, when the Witnesses come to be separately examined in Court, the Want of that Consistency in them which is the perpetual Companion of Truth, may enable the Prisoner to detect their Falsehood, and shew them to the Court in their proper Colours: But if, by means of their being permitted to alter their sworn Depositions, and thereby to unsay what they had before on Oath, said, their Evidence is to be considered as rendered consistent and uniform, the Prisoner is then most certainly, by such Indulgence, deprived of his principal Guard against such determined Iniquity; and nothing remains for him, however innocent, but to leave the whole Force of their rectified Testimony to the Judgment of the Court; especially as, by this means, he is wholly prevented from prosecuting those, whose notorious and flat Contradictions between their written Depositions, and *viva voce* Examinations, would, without any further Proof, have amounted to their Conviction.

However, if the Court should be inclined to receive these Depositions as Proof, yet I beg Leave humbly to insist, that they ought to be restored to their original State, as they stood when first sworn to, without any of Mr. Judge-Advocate's subsequent Reformations and Amendments: Nay, the Judge-Advocate's Amendments; because (with great Deference to the Court I speak it) I humbly apprehend, that the preserving the Depositions (after they had been once sworn to) entire and unaltered, was his indispentable Duty; and no Authority can justify his having acted otherwise.

And altho', even if this is done, I shall still, on account of the Depositions having been altered, remain deprived of the Power of prosecuting the Witnesses for any Matters therein contained, yet thereby the several Contradictions and Variations of the Witnesses, between their Examinations in Court, and their Depositions, will appear the more plain and conspicuous. And, notwithstanding the pointing out and discovering these Variations and Contradictions is a Task, which, for want of my having the Depositions to resort to, I cannot be expected to be very particular or exact in, yet, from the Justice of the Court, who have the Power of inspecting the Depositions, as well as referring to the Examinations taken in Court (and who, as I am advised, are, in all criminal Prosecutions, *ex Officio*, Counsel for the Prisoner,) I may reasonably hope to have those Inconsistencies fully discovered and laid open, and, consequently, a proper Allowance made, with respect to the Weight such inconsistent Testimony should have with the Court, where the Honour and Life of a Commanding Officer are at Stake."

Though it may be difficult to distinguish Truth from Falsehood, in a Multiplicity of contradictory Evidences; yet there is a Rule, which, if the C--*M*—— had thought fit to pursue, they could not well have err'd: And that is to have rejected wholly the Testimony of such, who had been hardy enough to deliver as a Truth, that which in itself appear'd impossible. Such seems to me the Testimony of him who so roundly swore, that the Division he was in came up in the Chase so near with the Enemy, as that he could see, from the *Deck*, with his naked Eye, the *Hull* of one of their Ships; when at the same Time it appear'd, he was no less than four Leagues Distance from it: And that some other Witness, no less attach'd to the same Side, yet much more prudent, would not venture to swear more, tho' much a head of him, than that all they could discern, from even the Topmast-head, were only the *Sails*. This was a GASCOISADE with a Vengeance! not to be excell'd by the *Nonsuch* Evidence, who so boldly depos'd, among other various Inconsistencies, that he saw, at eight Miles Distance, the *Ad*——*l* haul off. This Fellow however has some Pretence for the vast Extent of his Ken, as he is a *Scotsman*, and may probably be endued with the Gift of *Second-sight*. These two far-stretch'd *Evidences* have not *stretch'd* in vain; for the first has been since preferr'd to the C—m—d of one of the finest S—ps in the Navy; and the other from the low Station of Mate to that of *L*——*t*——*t*. So that 'tis plain *Somebody*, amidst all his Vices, had so much of the Virtue of Gratitude in him, as to remember his Friends as soon as he arriv'd in his Kingdom.

Another extraordinary Marksman appear'd, who seem'd resolv'd to fall but very little short of the Two above; as he makes no Scruple of running thro' a String of Inconsistencies and Contradictions. I have met with his Name among the Evidences on a late famous Trial in *Ireland*: But whether he is the same Person, and hath both his Ears *entire*, I don't know: Or whether one of them has suffer'd some Amputation or not; which, if the *C—t-M——l* had been curious enough to inspect, might probably have brought his Testimony into Dispute.

Had I Leisure and Room enough to trace this remarkable Sett of Witnesses, thro' their notorious Incoherences and Variations, it should be in such a ludicrous Manner, as would make a diverting Scene to every Reader, except the injur'd Gentleman, who has suffer'd so severely by them; of whose Merit and Qualifications, as a Naval Officer, I cannot doubt; when I consider the honourable Mention that was made of him by the late Lords *Berkley* and *Torrington*, two of the most distinguish'd *Admirals* of their Times, and successive Chiefs at the Board of *Admiralty!*

Upon the whole, I can't concur with the *C—t-M——l* in their Judgment; but on the contrary am of Opinion, they had no better Foundation for the *Resolutions* they came to as to the *Ad——l*, than for those, they so solemnly and pompously pronoune'd against a learned *J——ge*. But whether they deserve to be equally *recorded* in both Cases, I submit to the Consideration of others; not doubting in the mean Time, of their Readiness to retract: *As nothing is more becoming a Gentleman than to acknowledge himself to be in the Wrong, as soon as he is sensible that he is so.*

N. B. *The Complaint of* the good Beef of *Old England, shall have a Place in our next.*

☞ *The two Letters (of the 27th ult. and 3d instant) have been a second Time reprinted, and may be had at Two-Pence each.*

## SCOTLAND.

*Edinburgh, Jan.* 1. Last Tuesday fifty Waggons laden with the Arms which were distributed amongst the Argyleshire and other Militia of the Western Countries, arrived here, and were deposited in the Castle.

We hear from Galloway, that upon Monday last died at his Country Seat, Sir George Maxwell, of Ochardtoun, Bart. universally beloved by all who had the Honour of his Acquaintance, and much regretted by his Family and Relations, who look upon their Loss as irreparable.

## LONDON.

*From the* LONDON GAZETTE.

LENT-PREACHERS appointed to preach before His Majesty for the Year 1746-7.

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| March | 4. | Ash-Wednesday, Dean of the Chapel, Lord Bishop of London. |
| | 6. | Friday, Dean of Christ-Church, Dr. Conybeare. |
| | 8. | Sunday, L rd Bishop of St. David's. |
| | 11. | Wednesday, Dr. Drummond. |
| | 13. | Friday, Dean of Peterborough, Dr. Lambe. |
| | 15. | Sunday, Lord Bishop of Lincoln. |
| | 18. | Wednesday, Dr. Richardson. |
| | 20. | Friday, Dean of Bath and Wells, Dr. Creswick. |
| | 22. | Sunday, Lord Bishop of Oxford. |
| | 25. | Wednesday, Mr. Sleech. |
| | 27. | Friday, Dean of Durham, Dr. Cowper. |
| | 29. | Sunday, Lord Bishop of Chichester. |
| April | 1. | Wednesday, Dr. Potter. |
| | 3. | Friday, Dean of York, Dr. Osbaldiston. |
| | 5. | Sunday, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. |
| | 8. | Wednesday, Dr. Whaley. |
| | 10. | Friday, Dean of Worcester, D. Marten. |
| | 12. | Palm-Sunday, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. |
| | 15. | Wednesday, Dr. Hayter. |
| | 17. | Good-Friday, Dean of Westminster, Lord Bishop of Rochester. |
| | 19. | Easter-Sunday, Lord Almoner. |

GRAFTON.

LENT-PREACHERS appointed to preach at his Majesty's Chapel at Whitehall, on Wednesdays and Fridays for the Year 1746-7.

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| March | 4. | Ash-Wednesday, Dean of Bristol, Dr. Chamberlain. |
| | 6. | Friday, Dr. Thomas. |
| | 11. | Wednesday, Dr. Johnson. |
| | 13. | Friday, Dr. Barton. |
| | 18. | Wednesday, Mr. Tottie. |
| | 20. | Friday, Mr. Cornwallis. |
| | 25. | Wednesday, Mr. Kilner. |
| | 27. | Friday, Dr. Nicols. |
| April | 1. | Wednesday, Dr. Bulkeley. |
| | 3. | Friday, Dr. Heylin. |
| | 8. | Wednesday, Dr. Bullock. |
| | 10. | Friday, Dr. Gally. |
| | 15. | Wednesday, Dr. Wilson. |
| | 17. | Good-Friday, Dean of Carlisle, Dr. Bolton. |

GRAFTON.

The States of Sweden have declared solemnly to the Prince Successor, "That as they are now assembled for the first Time since the Arrival of his Royal Highness, and the happy Birth of Prince Gustavus, they have ultimately resolved, as well for their absent Countrymen as themselves, that having of their own Free-will, elected the Prince-Royal and his Male-Descendants to be Successors to the Throne of Sweden, they perfisted, independantly of the Oath they had taken, in the Design of maintaining and defending his Royal Highness with their Fortune and Blood, reposing themselves on the Divine Protection." This Resolution is said to have been taken upon a Proposal made by the Grand Deputation, in order to destroy the Report, which had been spread by ill designing People, that there was a Party formed in the Kingdom, supported by a Foreign Power, to deprive the Prince Royal of the Succession to which he has been elected.

The French King, in order to add to the Ceremony of receiving the new Dauphiness, has ordered a Bridge of Boats to be laid over the Seine, near Choisi, for her Passage.

In the Relation which the Marquis de Botta sent to the Council of War at Vienna, upon the Breaking out of the Insurrection at Genoa, he told them, among other Things, "That ever since the 25th of November he had perceived some very unfavourable Dispositions in the Inhabitants; that he had thought it necessary, on that Occasion, to take Possession of Fort San Remigno; and that the evil Intentions of the People having afterwards appeared more clearly, he had found it proper not only to reinforce the Guards near the City Gates, but had also required the Republic to send him its principal Officers, to engage by Oath, that they would not act, directly, or indirectly, against the Interest of her Imperial Majesty."

Mr. Keene, the British Minister at Lisbon, makes a great Figure there, and has frequent Assemblies of the chief Portuguese Nobility: But nothing is yet known there concerning the State of Things at Madrid, only that the Couriers do not pass so often as they did some Time ago between the two Capitals.

*An Account of the Invasion of Naples by the Allies under Count Thaun; and of that of Provence under the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, assisted by the English Fleet, under the Command of Sir Cloudesly Shovel.*

IN the Year 1707 the Queen of Great-Britain, the States General, and the Duke of Savoy, form'd the Project of invading Provence, in order to take or destroy Toulon and Marseilles; which fatal Blow to the Maritime Power of France would have been of infinite Advantage to Great-Britain and Holland, by securing and enlarging their Trade; and to the whole Confederacy, by depriving the French of Means to carry on their profitable Commerce to the West-Indies, which, alone enabled them to prosecute the War.

But the Court of Vienna, upon Views of private Advantage, laid the Design of reducing the Kindom of Naples; which, as it tended to divide the Confederate Army in Italy, in great Measure clash'd with the other, and was therefore strongly oppos'd by Great-Britain and Holland. Their Representation having prov'd ineffectual, the Court of Vienna insisting, that the Forces of the Allies were sufficient to carry on both those Enterprizes at once; Count Thaun, with a small Body of Imperialists, march'd into the Kingdom of Naples, and, being seconded by the Affections of the People, whom Cardinal Grimani had before prepared to shake off the French Yoke, made an entire Conquest of that Country, first by the Surrender of the Capital City, then of Capua and Pescara, and, at last, by storming the important Fortress of Gaeta. These were still the Fruits of the Glorious Victory of Turin, by which France lost the vast Expences and Labours of Six Campaigns.

The other Expedition, tho' as well concerted, and as little either foreseen or provided against by the Enemy, yet met not with equal Success. The Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, by their Marches and Counter-marches, as if they intended to bend their victorious Arms either against Dauphiny or Savoy, conceal'd their true Design against Provence; and then on a sudden, assembling all their Forces, pass'd the Col de Tende, and, by the Assistance of the Confederate Fleet, under the Command of Admiral Shovel, forc'd the Intrenchments on the Var, and went over that River the 11th of July. They march'd towards Toulon with all that Speed, which the Want of Magazines, the Heats of a Southern Climate, the Nature of the Ground, and other Difficulties, in an Enemy's Country, would allow: But to their Surprize, upon their Arrival at la Valotte, the 16th, they found the French had recover'd

r firſt Miſtake, by their unparallell'd Diligence and Activity; and had not only repair'd the Fortifications of the ce, but poſted 40 Battalions either in the Town, or in adjacent Hills of difficult Acceſs, and defended beſides ſtrong Entrenchments.

Upon a View of the Enemy, the Confederate Generals bated, whether they ſhould attack them before they reived other Reinforcements? Prince Eugene was for the ffirmative: But all the reſt judging, that the Enemy ere already too numerous, and too ſtrongly intrench'd to aſſaulted, without infinite Hazard, it was thought more dviſeable to drive them from ſome of their advanc'd oſts, and erect Batteries there, in order to make their amp, that cover'd the Town, too hot for them. Accordingly, the Hill of St Catherine was attack'd and carried he 30th of July: But the Batteries of the Allies did not anſwer their Expectation, and the Enemy retook that Poſt the 15th of Auguſt, notwithſtanding the vigorous Reſiſtance of the brave Prince of Saxe-Gotha, who was kill'd in that hot Engagement.

By this Time, the French having received farther Reinforcements of Horſe and Foot, the Confederate Generals were oblig'd to content themſelves only with bombarding Toulon; and in order to do it effectually, they attack'd Fort St. Margaret, Fort St. Louis, and the Great Tower, that hinder'd the Fleet's approaching the Harbour. Fort St. Margaret ſurrendered the 15th of Auguſt at Diſcretion. The ſame Night the Allies began to bombard the Place and the Harbour on the Land-ſide; and Fort St. Lewis having been abandon'd on the 18th, the Bomb Veſſels advanc'd as near as poſſible the 21ſt, and bombarded the Town and Shipping till the next Night, with ſo good Succeſs, that a vaſt Number of Houſes were conſumed; ſeveral Magazines blown up; and eight Men of War burnt, or made unfit for Service. The Duke of Savoy having then caus'd all the Sick and Wounded to be ſhipp'd off, left the Camp at la Vallette, the Night between the 21ſt and 22d, and retreated in very good Order, by the ſame Way he came, without being inſulted by the Enemy; and being return'd into Piedmont, concluded the Campaign on that Side, with the Recovery of his important Place of Suza, which the French had left unprovided; whereby he ſhut up that Inlet into his Dominions to the French, and open'd himſelf a free Entrance, either into Dauphiny or Savoy.

Thus ended the Expedition into Provence, which ſtruck a greater Terror throughout all France, than had been then known, during the whole long Reign of Lewis XIV; and which had not fail'd of Succeſs, had the Duke of Savoy been able to reach Toulon before the French Reinforcements arrived there; or had his Royal Highneſs had a ſufficient Number of Forces to attack the French Army, immediately upon his Arrival. However, beſides the great Damage the French receiv'd in their Shipping; the Burning of near one Half of the Houſes in Tonlon, and the Devaſtations committed in Provence; this Enterprize brought this farther Advantage to the Allies, that it gave a great Diverſion to their Enemy's Forces; whereby their Army in Germany was weakened; the Duke of Orleans's Progreſs after the Battle of Almanza, retarded in Spain; the Succouring of Naples prevented; and the Conqueſt of the Allies in Italy ſecured. Wherefore the Confederates would have had no Reaſon to think their Expences in that Expedition ill beſtow'd, if Admiral Shovel, who had a principal Share in it, and acquitted himſelf ſo glorioufly of his Truſt, had not periſhed in his Return from thence, with three of his beſt Ships: Which fatal Accident determined the greater Loſs to have been on the Side of Great Britain.

Tueſday being Twelfth Day, the ſame was obſerv'd at Court as a High Feſtival, when the Knights Companions of the moſt Noble Orders of the Garter, Thiſtle and Bath, appeared in the Collars of their reſpective Orders. At Noon his Majeſty, their Royal Highneſſes, the Prince and the Princeſs of Wales, the Duke and the Princeſs Amelia, preceeded by the Heralds and Purſuivants at Arms went in State to the Chapel Royal, and during the Offertory, his Majeſty advanc'd to the Altar, and according to ancient Cuſtom of the Kings of England, offer'd three Purſes fill'd with Gold, Frankincenſe and Myrrh, in Commemoration of the Preſents made by the Eaſtern Magi, at the Manifeſtation. There was a very numerous and ſplendid Appearance at Court, on that Occaſion, but the Ball and Card-Playing was deferr'd 'till laſt Night on Account of Wedneſday's being Faſt Day.

We hear that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will certainly embark for Holland about the latter End of this Month.

We are aſſured that their High Mightineſſes the States General, have given Orders to have 15 Men of War fitted for the Sea and to be at Spithead, by the latter End of March.

Some Private Letters mention, that the French Fleet lately return'd from their unſucceſsful Expedition againſt Cape Breton, are ordered to be fitted out again early in the Spring; and the Troops order'd to hold themſelves ready to embark.

Wedneſday being the Day appointed for holding a Solemn Faſt, purſuant to his Majeſty's Royal Proclamation, his Majeſty, their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, the Duke, and the Princeſs Amelia, went to the Chapel Royal, and heard a Sermon preach'd by the Rev. Dr. Shuckford, ſuitable to the Occaſion. Her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Caroline being indiſpos'd, had the Service for the Day perform'd before her, in her own Apartment.

Thurſday the Report of the Twelve Malefactors, now under Sentence of Death in Newgate, was made by John Stracey, Eſq; the Recorder, to his Majeſty in Council, when his Majeſty was pleas'd to reſpite Peter De la Fontaine, for publiſhing a forged Bill of Exchange, and John Pidgeon, for privately ſtealing a Silver Watch; and to order for Execution Felix Mathews and Anthony Mathews, both Haymakers, who were convicted for robbing Mr. Lewis, a Farmer, near Hendon; Barney Linſey, a Boy of about ſixteen Years of Age, for a Highway Robbery near Pancras; Samuel Mecum, for breaking open and entering the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Hilliers, in Whitechapel; Philip Idwell, for ſtealing a Silver Tankard and Cup out of the Shop of Mr. Robert Hill, in Swithin's-Lane, Cannon-ſtreet; Robert Radwell, for ſtealing a black Gelding from Mr. Arnold, belonging to the Train of Artillery; Robert Fitzgerald, for uttering a forg'd Bill of Exchange, with Intent to defraud Arnold Nesbit, Eſq; John Wilkins, a Soldier, for robbing Jane Todd, on the Highway near Iſlington; Richard Clay, (an Accomplice with James Stanſbury ſome Time ſince executed, and Mecum above-mentioned); John Matthews, for breaking open the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Francis Milſon, at the Green Man at Whitechapel. They are ordered to be executed the 21ſt inſtant.

Laſt Saterday Night the Mancheſter Waggon going from London, broke down on this Side Harborough, and it being too late to get it repair'd that Night, the Horſes were taken into Harborough, and the Waggon left in the Road, with a Man to guard it; but by ſome Accident, thought to be the Man's ſmoaking in the Waggon, it took Fire, and ſoon catch'd two Barrels of Gunpowder which were among the Loading, ſo that in a ſhort Time all the Goods ſaid to be very valuable, were burnt or deſtroy'd.

We hear that the Lord Erſkine, Son of the late Earl of Marr, and Nephew to the Hon. James Erſkine, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the Burghs of Glaſgow, Renfrew, &c. will ſtand Candidate for the Shire of Stirling, in the room of the Right Hon. the Lord George Graham, deceas'd.

Thurſday Sir William Smith, Knt. was declared Alderman of Aldgate Ward, in the room of Alderman Perry, who has reſign'd.

A few Days ago a melancholy Accident happened to to Miſs Chidleigh, one of the Maids of Honour to her Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales; which was, as we are informed, in the following Manner: The young Lady having caught a Cold which had occaſioned her to be thick of Hearing, ſhe was adviſed to drop a ſmall Quantity of Laudanum in her Ear, and ſending for a Bottle, ſhe did as preſcribed. A Medicine being ſent for ſome Time after for her to take inwardly, ſhe ordered her Servant, a young Country Girl, to pour it out, and give it her, but ſhe miſtaking the Bottle, gave her the Laudanum inſtead of the Medicine. The Lady's Mother coming ſoon after into Room, diſcovered the Miſtake, and ſent directly for a Phyſician, who adviſed them by all Means to keep her awake, for if ſhe went to ſleep ſhe would certainly die; which by ſhaking, and other Methods, they have hitherto effected, and there are great Hopes of her Recovery.

On Wedneſday Morning Admiral Byng arrived at Portſmouth from London, to take upon him the Command of a Squadron of Men of War, ordered to reinforce Admiral Medley in the Mediterranean.

A very large and fine Train of Artillery is now ready at Woolwich, to be embark'd for Flanders, on the firſt Notice.

Orders are ſent to his Majeſty's Yards to fit to Sea, with all poſſible Expedition, ſuch Men of War as are now on the Stocks, or are repairing.

The Way to May-Fair Chapel is thro' Piccadilly, by the End of St. James's-Street, and down Clergy-Street, and turn on the Left-hand. The Marriages (together with a Licence on a Five Shilling Stamp, and Certificate) are carried on for a Guinea, as uſual, any Time till Four in the Afternoon, by another Clergyman, at the little Chapel in May-Fair, near Hyde-Park Corner, oppoſite the great Chapel, and within ten Yards of it. There is a Porch at the Door like a Country Church Porch.

## BANKRUPTS.

Henry Geutjes, now or late of St. Luke's, Middleſex, Merchant.

James Wallas, of Kirland, near Kirby-Kendal, in the County of Weſtmorland, Malſter.

Arthur Low Piercy, late of Bridgnorth in the County of Salop, Grocer, Chandler and Maltſter.


*This Day are publiſh'd,*

(Price Two Shillings.)

*By Order of the* HOUSE *of* PEERS.

THE whole Proceedings in the HOUSE of PEERS, upon the Indictments againſt
WILLIAM *Earl of* KILMARNOCK,
GEORGE *Earl of* CROMARTIE, *and*
ARTHUR *Lord* BALMERINO,
For HIGH TREASON, in levying War againſt his Majeſty. The Proceedings in Weſtminſter-Hall being begun on Monday the 28th Day of July, and continued on Wedneſday the 30th of July, and Friday the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1746. On the laſt of which Days Judgment of High Treaſon was given againſt them.

N. B. In theſe Proceedings are contain'd THE ONLY TRUE AND GENUINE SPEECHES of the Earls of Kilmarnock and Cromartie, and whoever ſhall preſume to publiſh them, or any Part of them, will be guilty of a Contempt, and proſecuted with the utmoſt Severity.

Printed for Samuel Billingſley, in Chancery-Lane:

*Of whom may be had, lately publiſh'd,*

(Price 2s. ſtitch'd.)

An Order of the High Court of Chancery, made by the Right Hon. Philip Lord Hardewicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, with the Advice of the Maſter of the Rolls, in relation to the Fees of the Officers of the ſaid Court, and other Regulations, for the Benefit of the Suitors thereof. To which are added, Three other General Orders of that Court.

Alſo the Argument of the Lord Keeper Sommers, on his giving Judgment in the Banker's Caſe, deliver'd in the Exchequer-Chamber, June 23, 1696. Price 3s. ſtitch'd.

*Dr.* R. NELSON's *long-experienced* COMPOUND, *or never-failing Anti-Venereal Electuary, the like of which is not to be met with,*

FOR the true Cure of theſe Venereal Injuries, (and all the lurking Relicks or Remains of old ones) how viral or obſtinate ſoever they may be; for it immediately puts a Stop to their Progreſs, and entirely, and as it were inſtantly, ferrets out, and carries off all that filthy poiſonous Infection, wears away the various Symptoms, and by Degrees cleanſes off the Running, and heals and ſtrengthens the Parts, ſenſibly and firmly, without the too common Conſequences of leaving either Foulneſs, Gleeting, or Weakneſs behind. This it does in a Way ſo regular and gentle, both by Stool and Urine, and with a Doſe, each Time, ſo ſmall and pleaſant (the Quantity but of a Nutmeg) that the niceſt Perſons are as well ſurprized as delighted with it, and the more, as it agrees with every one's Conſtitution, hinders no Buſineſs, nor gives the leaſt Suſpicion to the neareſt Relation.

In a very ſmall Space of Time (living temperately) it rids away a mild CLAP, and thoſe more ſevere, according to their ſeveral Degrees of Malignity.

There never was, nor can be in the whole Art of Phyſick contrived, any Medicine or Method capable of performing the Cure more certainly, more ſafely, or more ſpeedily, for it is ſo compleatly adapted to every Circumſtance of the Infection, and ſo fully anſwers the ſeveral Intentions of curing, that it is impoſſible it ſhould once fail.

But no more need to be ſaid of it, for it will recommend it ſelf inſomuch that no Perſon will ever after ſeek for Cure himſelf, or adviſe his Friend to any other Remedy.

Price 5s. the Tin-Pot. Prepar'd only by the Doctor, as aboveſaid and left (ſealed up with Directions) at Mr. Cather's Bookſeller at Addiſon's Head, oppoſite St. Dunſtan's Church Fleet-ſtreet, and by Mr. Cook, under the Royal Exchange, where it may be had by an Meſſenger, taking only for a 5s. Pot of the COMPOUND.

*The moſt wonderful cleanſing and ſtrengthning Drops for all Sorts of Gleets, and Seminal Weakneſſes and Imbecilities of the Generative Parts and Faculties, preventing Miſcarriages in Women; and to cleanſe and ſtrengthen the Reins, Kidnies and Bladder, cure weak Backs, Strangluries, Gravel, and Stoppage of the Urine, and for which it has gained ſuch Repute, that near 20000 Bottles have been ſold ſince April 1734, that they were firſt publiſh'd.*

THESE incomparable Drops, which for the aboveſaid Diſorders are not to be equall'd in the whole Art of Medicine, were preſcrib'd by the late Dr. Ratcliffe, for a certain noble Lord, who for a long Time had been vex'd with an obſtinate Gleet and Weakneſs, of which he was cured by them in a few Days; beyond all Expectation, after he had been harraſs'd with Electuaries, Boluſſes, Pills, Potions, Injections, and a hundred other Medicines, for many Months together in vain.

The Apothecary who prepared them for him according to the Doctor's Preſcription (which he has ſtill upon his File) has made Uſe of them ever ſince to Numbers of People in the very worſt of Gleets, ſeminal and genital Imbecilities and Infertilities, Pains in the Back and Reins, Diſorders of the Urine and Gravel, &c. with the utmoſt Succeſs and Safety; as alſo in all Weakneſſes from Strains, as well as Venereal Reliefs, exceſſive Coition, Self Pollution, ſeminal Emiſſions in Sleep, Falls, Blows, Wrenches, and the like, in both Sexes.

And as they have never once failed him, even in Caſes thought to be incurable, he now, for general Good, has made them publick: And that the meaner Sort of People might partake of the Benefit of ſo divine a Remedy as well as the Rich, he has put them up in Bottles of but 3s. 6d. each, tho' for the Excellency of their Effects they are worth their Weight in Gold, more eſpecially as one Bottle of them generally cures, even in the moſt draining Gleets, and grievous Relaxations and Weakneſſes of the Seminals and Genitals, as alſo of the Back and Reins, that are.

Nor can there be prepared, by any Art or Skill, a more cleanſing and healing, or a more ſtrengthening and invigorating Medicine, or one that can more effectually cure Impotency, or promote Fertility, than this, as every one that but once tries it will ſay, by their ſoon finding the Difference between this and other Remedies, for it will do more in one Day towards reſtoring in theſe Weakneſſes than any others can in ten, and is of ſo corroborating a Nature that it may be entirely rely'd upon for curing perfectly and firmly, without Fear of Relapſe, even in the tendereſt Conſtitutions, which can hardly be ſaid of any other Medicine; and it is withal ſo elegantly pleaſant to the Palate, and ſo agreeable to the Stomach that the niceſt Perſon is delighted with it.

Mr. Weſt, Goldſmith, who us'd to ſell theſe Drops being dead, they are now Sold only by his Son in Law, Mr. Johnſon, a Baker, at the Seven Stars, in Vere-ſtreet, near Clare Market, ſealed up, with Directions, for any Meſſenger upon asking only for a Bottle of Drops, and paying 3s. 6d.

*For the Immediate Cure of* BARRENNESS *in* WOMEN *tho' of many Years Continuance, and proceeding from what Cause soever,*

And also of IMPOTENCY *in* MEN, *however occasion'd, or of ever so long Standing,*

*The Famous and Inestimable* PROLIFICK ELIXIR,

*The highest, richest, and most powerful Cordial in Nature, is recommended.*

BEING the only true and Infallible Cure for Barrenness in Women, and Impotency in Men in the Universe, and which at once accomplishes without the least Trouble, even after all other Remedies have fail'd, as Thousands have Experienced, and that by promoting the chearful Curricle of the Blood and Juices, raising all the Fluids from their languid depressed State, to one more flor'd and sparkling; opening all Obstructions, fortifying the Nerves, encreasing the Animal Spirits, restoring a Juvenile Bloom, and evidently replenishing the crispy Fibres of the whole Habit, with a generous Warmth and balmy Moisture, and thereby invigorating it to such a Degree as not to be imagin'd, but by those who have experienced how exceedingly and suddenly it renovates, recruits and powerfully strengthens all the Animal Faculties, and Generative Powers in both Sexes. It inforces a bright lively Disposition banishes Melancholy, and inspires Mirth and Gladness of Heart beyond Expression.

Abundance of Ladies, who for several Years were deem'd incurable Barren, have after twice taking it, conceived and became Fruitful: and great Numbers of Gentlemen, who by rash living or otherwise, had render'd themselves incapable of Procreation, have soon been enabled by it to propagate their Species, insomuch, that very many illustrious Families, who, for want of Children, were almost inconsolable, are now blest with happy Issue, and are (under Providence) in debted to this Great Medicine for their Heirs.

It rectifies all Disorders of the Stomach, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digestion, and in all Weakness of Body, or Decay of Constitution of any Kind, is a most infallible Restorative, and even seems to keep back the Effects of Old Age it self.

It is to be taken but a few Drops at a Time, has a very fine Flavour, is pleasant to the Palate Cordial to the Stomach, and can be had only at the Two Blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 5s. a Bottle, with Directions.

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*Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses* of all Kinds.

*ALL judicious Physicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses whether occasion'd by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutions, or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain, since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous System, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorsalis, or Consumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Consumption, which frequently terminate in Death itself.*

*All such therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effluxions, Involuntary Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weaknesses of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetes, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain, safe and speedy Cure, which they most assuredly may, by the taking only a small Quantity of a transcendent Ballamick Restrictive Electuary, now published for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice successfully experienced never once to fail perfectly curing the most stubborn Gleet, known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as also all other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal Vessels and Urinary Passages, which it almost instantly cures, bringing to rights and restoring all those parts and Passages to their natural Tone and pristine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.*

*This transcendent Ballamick Restrictive Electuary is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasions the least Disorder, but is a wonderful Restorative in all Weaknesses and Decay of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly strengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vessels, to an immense Degree, insomuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Persons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weaknesses of any Sort, or Weaknesses of the Urinary Vessels, who take it, will in three Days time find it so very effectual, that they will be most agreeably surprised at it.*

*When a Medicine will infallibly accomplish such a safe, speedy and perfect Cure of such difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot be said in Praise of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purposes, have readily declared.*

*The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its absolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish a Cure, worth ten times as much, and by the Author's Special Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, which whomsoever carefully reads will be compleat Master of his own Case, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakness he is afflicted with succeeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Disease is intirely extirpated or not.*

*Note, Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Ballamick Electuary.*

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*To all Gentlemen, Builders, and Others.*

THOMAS ETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

(*Son in Law to the late Mr.* JOSEPH EMERTON, *who in his Life time chiefly managed his Business*)

*At the* BELL *and* SUN, *over-against Norfolk-Street, between St. Clement's and the New Church in the Strand, London.*

CONTINUES to Sell, in the same Manner his late Father did, all Sorts of COLOURS, ready prepared (at the lowest Prices) that any Gentlemen, Builders, &c may let their Servants or Labourers to Paint their Houses, only by the Help of a printed Direction, which he gives with his Colours.

He likewise sells to the Ladies all sorts of WATER COLOURS and VARNISH with every thing necessary for the New Japanning; and gives a printed Direction, for the doing of it to the greatest Perfection, to those that buy Colours. Also Italian Powder for cleaning Pictures, and fine Picture Varnish.

He deals only for READY MONEY.

His House faces Norfolk-Street, and not Arundel Street, in the Strand.

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## *ANTI-SIPHYLICON.*

THE only short and most infallible CURE in the Universe for the *Venereal Disease* from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant *Virus*, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Fresh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and so as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relicks, on one Hand, or a feminal Gleet, or Weakness, to happen on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the *French Illness*, attended with nocturnal Pains, universal Breakings-out, and all other the most exasperated Symptoms, are soon overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Inungation, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to bespeak it the only appolite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the World, and thus some Thousands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Disorder, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accomplished, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury may, by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly exirpates it, Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and most effectual Manner.

All such, likewise, as doubt they have some remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may, by a few Doses of it, entirely free themselves from all Suspicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulnesses of the Skin, or glandulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose than any other Medicine, yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this most noble *Anti-Sipbylicon* is but six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient, in most Cases, to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-Shop, at the Rose and Crown, against St. Clement's Churchyard, in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which all Persons who were ever affected with any Degree of the *Venereal Disease* may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal Poison* is entirely rooted out of their Bodies. Note, *Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.*

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*The most Noble* ELIXIR

For Hypochondriack Melancholy *in Men, and the* Hysterick Disease, *or Vapours in Women.*

IN three Days Time, demonstrates to every one who takes it, that it is absolute & infallible for the thorough Cure of those perplexing Indispositions, even in their highest and most grievous Degree, where nothing but Horror reigns, where Reasoning is intirely lost or depraved, and where the Mind is confused with terrible Perturbations, Anxieties, and Despondency even to Distraction, and the Body afflicted with almost innumerable Ailments.

It's surprizing to see how soon this CELEBRATED ELIXIR (even a few Doses of it only) entirely cures all the vast Variety of Symptoms and induces a new train of chearful and pleasant Ideas, instead of those deep and black thoughts, those direful Apprehensions that so tenaciously dwelt upon the Soul, clouded the Understanding, and destroyed all notion of ever receiving Comfort again; for it occasions a flow of undisturbed Spirits, and rarifies bright gleams of Joy to break in upon the Heart, and chase away the wholeload of depressed and melancholy Imaginations so effectually, that the Patients are suddenly reliev'd both in Body and Mind, and now enjoying perfect Health, free and lively Spirits, steady serene and gay Thoughts, stand as much amazed that they could be chain'd down to such a dismal way of Thinking, such dreadful Fears, and dark Incumbrances, as before, they were hopeless of ever getting free from them.

In a Word, the Effect of this most Noble Elixir, in so suddenly and infallibly curing *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in Men, and the *Hysterick Disease*, or *Vapours* in Women, in all their Shapes and Appearances, even after all other Remedies have proved fruitless, is inexpressible, as the vast Numbers of both Sexes who have been perfectly cured by it, with the utmost Satisfaction declare.

It occasions no manner of Disorder, is pleasant to take, a few Drops of it are a Dose, and is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, at 5s. a Bottle, with Directions.

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*The only True Specifick* TINCTURE

*For the TOOTH-ACH, and all Disorders and Defects of the TEETH and GUMS whatever, which has given such intire Satisfaction to the Nobility and Gentry for above these Twenty Years past, by its vastly excelling all other Things, either formerly invented or lately contrived for these Purposes;*

SINCE one Drop of it gives infallible and instant Ease in the most tormenting Pain, when nothing else will, and not only takes it away in a Moment, but absolutely cures the TOOTH ACH, so as certainly to prevent its Return.

At only once using, it makes the foulest Teeth most beautifully white, assuredly fastens those that are loose, and infallibly preserves the Teeth from growing rotten, and those a little decayed, from becoming worse: It perfectly cures the Scurvy in the Gums, causing them to grow up to the Teeth again to Admiration, and also occasions a sweet Breath.

It is neither disagreeable to the Smell or Taste, but effectually preserves the Teeth and Gums from all manner of Foulness, Corruption and Putrefaction, keeps them sound, good, and in most beautiful Order, and may be depended upon to answer the Character here given of it, literally, and in every Respect, as Persons innumerable have experienced.

But these inimitable Qualities, and solely inherent Virtues by which it has justly gained such an universal and unparallell'd great Character, have occasioned, as usual in such Cases, various and frequent Endeavours to mimick it, some under the same Name, and in the very Words of this Advertisement, and others under other Names; be careful, therefore, to have the right, which may be infallibly relied upon, and which is to be had only by the Author's Appointment, of the Gentlewoman at the Two Blue Posts in Haydon-Yard in the Minories, London, at 3s. 6d a Bottle, with Directions.

*Good Allowance to those who take Quantities for Exportation.*

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*The only short and infallible Cure for that reigning Disease the* SCURVY, *and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived in the highest or most inveterate Degree, or of ever so many Years standing, and that without any sensible Evacuation, or the least Purging, which, by an unaccountable Mistake, is generally advised, altho' always found rather to encrease and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.*

*By the so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical* DROPS.

WHICH, without the least Trouble, Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, do at once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and are all who take them, in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indispositions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, insomuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they assuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickness in Virgins, Worms, of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almost all other Chronick Diseases, which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and ennen the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the Patient pleasantly lightsome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a sound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS have so universally gain'd among Persons of Eminence, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, some under the same, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be sure to have the Right, which, by the Author's special Appointment, are to be had, only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3s. 6d a Bottle, with Directions.

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## DIRECTORY, *Given Gratis.*

**Green Hatch Holborn**

IN the 2d Page of this Book, Any Venereal, or Gleet Patient, will Plainly See their Own, Particular Case, Exactly Described.

To Know Perfectly their Own Case by, without Any Farther Advice.

And How to Cure themselves Privately, Without Telling their Case to Any One. With The Famous Montpellier Little Easy Bolus, the Bignets of Only a PEA, to Take. And Which,

Makes the Person Easy At Once, tho' Before, in Great Misery. And, Another Little BOLUS, Carries off a Venereal Infection, and Foulness of a GLEET. Price Only 2s Each, Sealed Up, with Full Directions, Along with it, —— For Those who BUY it. —— But,

It is GIVEN, Without Paying at all, for it,

To Those, Mention'd in the 11th Page of the DIRECTORY.

Which Book is Given Gratis, At Dr. Russel's House,

In the Parlour, Strait Forward Facing the Entry, In at the GREEN HATCH, against Gray's-Inn, HOLBORN. Where,

Is also GIVEN GRATIS, The

*Quaker's* ALMANACK.

The Above Incomparable Little BOLUS, is the Only SHORT, Easy, and Private Cure of the Venereal Disease, ONE or TWO of them Performing a Cure, which Large Quantities of Other Medicines, Taken Before, could not do.

And This it is, that has, During the Many Years it has been Published, Gained such a Vast Reputation, and made it Daily more, and more so Esteemed, for its so Immediately carrying off a Venereal Infection, and the Foulness of a GLEET. —That

Not One of the Medicines Published for the Distemper come up to it, for so Short, Easy, and Private a Cure—That

Persons Harassed with a Troublesome Running, Smarting of Urine, Cordee, Pains, &c. have been so Very Soon Well by it, and No Body has Known Any thing of it.

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